

THE VALLEY

STAR

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 7

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

JANUARY 16, 1971

Former Resident Climbs Upward

By Judy Colvin

Donald Johnson came to Ann Arbor in July, 1970, as Executive Director of the Ann Arbor Public Housing Commission. The Commission and Mr. Johnson's purpose is to provide low income houses for low income families. The money to provide for these homes is granted through the Federal Government.

Low income families in Ann Arbor are ranging somewhere under \$6,000 dollars income for an average of four members of the family. Some of the types of houses provided under the Housing Commission are in the types of the Townhouse units, having provided to this date 121, five individual scatter type units, and 40 units of housing for the elderly and handicapped. Right now the Housing Commission is in process of building 105 high-rise units for the elderly and handicapped, 57 single family scattered type housing, this is marginal housing, and they have reservations for 160 more units.

Mr. Johnson stated that there wasn't a problem with inadequate housing. But the major problem is the cost of housing and land cost. Usually a three or four bedroom house would rent about \$250 - \$400 dollars a month. Mr. Johnson stated that last year the average house sold for \$20,000. Real estate people will tell you that any house standing will bring \$15,000. So this is the major problem, as far as housing for modern income people. Then too, Mr. Johnson feels that there is a housing shortage in Ann Arbor. They do have a program involving rent to a family, who only is obligated to pay 25% of their income and the Ann Arbor Housing Commission pays the supplement, balance of the rent. Soon, hopefully, and in the future the Housing Commission plans to have 200 housing units of this nature. Mr. Johnson's budget ranges toward a good six million dollars as a total.

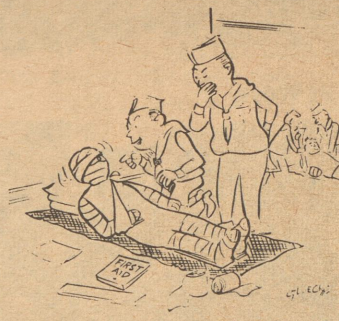
Jim Colvin, Editor of the Valley Star and Donald Johnson are very close friends to this day, and in the past they worked together. Mr. Johnson's ac-

complishments haven't been easy, he states, and quotes "He didn't do it by himself!" He graduated from Saginaw High School in 1952 and went on to college at Central Michigan University. He dropped out of college due to his own decision and took a job in the factory. He worked for Chevrolet for a couple of years and went into the Air Force Division of the Army. After being released Mr. Johnson returned to Saginaw and got married and went back to work for the factory. He started a family and tried selling insurance in Saginaw County Welfare Dept. as a medical Social Worker, making a salary of \$350 dollars a month, in 1961. Approximately eight months later at the Welfare Department, he got a job in Flint as a Case Worker at the Social Service Dept. in 1962.

Mr. Johnson worked for the Dept. of Social Services for three years. Through a good friend in Saginaw, Neil Monroe, Mr. Johnson was able to get a good job working for the Urban Renewal as a Relocation Specialist, in 1965. He liked and enjoyed this job, and he feels he benefited greatly through it. Within five good years, Mr. Johnson received a couple promotions and advances. After this experience was when his great advancement occurred. Mr. Johnson as Executive Director of the Housing Commission.

on his staff, stating that it was small, but quite efficient. The staff consists of an Accounting and Management Assistant, two secretaries, maintenance supervisor and one maintenance aid, a relocation office attached to his office and one relocation specialist which he has hired since he came there. Also a relocation aid and a developing assistance.

Donald Johnson has many relatives in Saginaw, and he would most sincerely like to thank all the people of Saginaw who helped send him to college, and those who had so much faith and belief in him. He sends a special thanks also to those wonderful people who gave him a job when he so badly needed one.



"Hmmm—I don't like the looks of that eye..."

Victim Twisted Remains Indicate

Israeli archaeologists, having unearthed the first material evidence of a crucifixion, said today it could indicate that Jesus Christ might have been crucified in a position different from that show on the traditional cross.

A detailed anatomical study of the remains of a man crucified about the same time as Christ showed that the victim was nailed to the cross in a twisted sitting position, his legs stretched together, with a nail penetrating the sides of both feet just below the heels.

The remains were discovered during excavations in an ancient cemetery at Givat Hamivtar in northeast Jerusalem. The anatomical conclusions were revealed this week in the Israel Exploration Journal.

The anatomical study, carried out by Nicu Haas of the Hebrew University anatomy department, indicated that the man was crucified "in a compulsive position, a difficult and unnatural posture," evidently to increase the agony.

The feet were joined almost parallel, both transfixed by the same nail at

the heels.

The knees were in a semi-flexed position, the right one over the left. The trunk was contorted and the arms were stretched out, each apparently stabbed by a nail in the forearm, and not in the palms.

Traditional crucifixion scenes show Christ with both palms nailed to the cross, his legs stretching straight down with a nail transfixing the feet frontally near the instep.

Some scholars here believed that the posture revealed in the anatomical report indicated the usual position for crucifixion in Jerusalem at that time.

Israeli scholars agreed that there was no possibility that the remains were those of Christ.

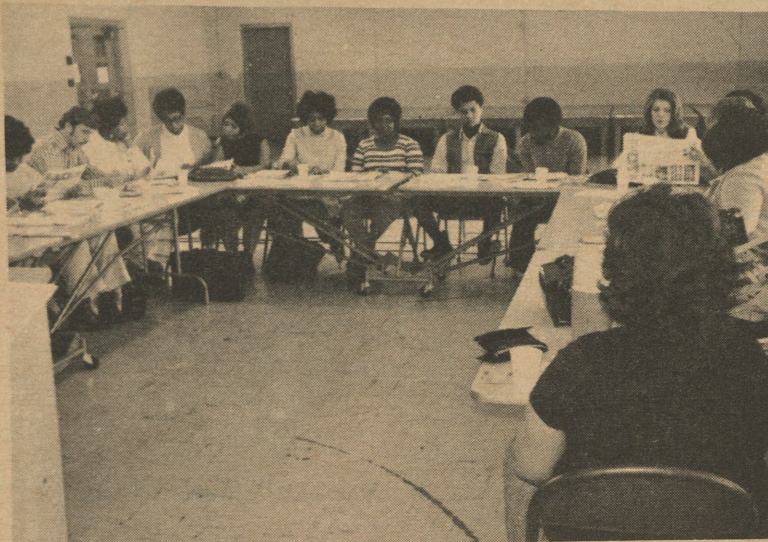
The name of the ossuary in the tomb in which the bones were found was Jehohanan, the original Hebrew name of John and the anatomical evidence showed that he was between 24 and 28 years old when crucified. Christ was 33.

NAACP MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The local branch of Saginaw's NAACP held its Installation Ceremonies Sun., Jan. 9 at Menoites Church, and formally launched its drive for two thousand new members, plus the renewal of expired members. We are hopeful that full cooperation can be had from every church, club, fraternity, business and individual so that this will be one of the most successful drives ever held in this city.

Watch this paper for further announcements.

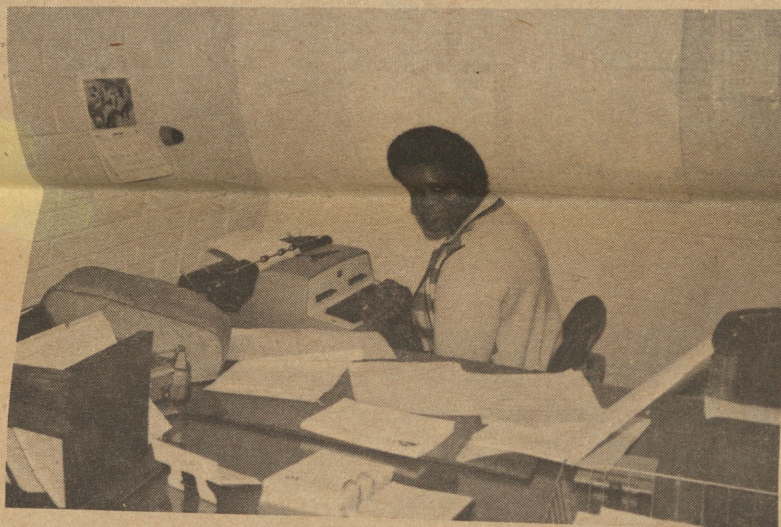
R.M. BARBUR
CHURCH AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
SAGINAW BRANCH NAACP



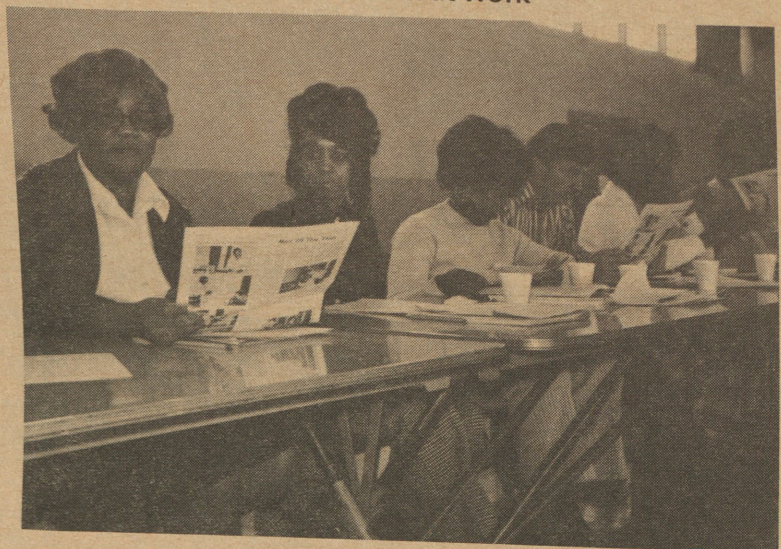
Discussions at Buena Vista



Mrs. James Smith Speaking



Mrs. Landrum at Work



Teachers at Buena Vista

Center Offers Activity Variety

Houghton School Community Resource Center, located at 1604 Johnson, offers a variety of activity for adults of all ages, sponsored jointly by the Board of Education, Project Brite and City Recreation Department.

There are time spots available for all age groups:

Mon. 3:30-4:30, Kdg. - 4th grade boys; 4:30-5:30 age 4-6 boys; 6:30-8:00 Junior high boys; 8:00-9:00

senior high boys; Tues. 3:30-4:30, Kdg.-3rd grade girls; 4:30-5:30, age 4-6 girls; 6:30-8:00, Jr and Sr high girls; 8:30-9:30, Sr high boys; Wed. 3:30-4:30 Kdg.-3rd grade boys; 4:30-5:30, age 4-6 boys; 6:30-9:30 ladies night.

There will be classes in self-defense for ladies in the future, also volleyball and basketball.

3:30-4:30 Kdg-3rd grade girls; 4:30-5:30 age 4-6;

6:30-9:30 adult night.

All classes and activities are supervised by Bob Enoch.

There's no doubt about it—we were pretty poor in the old days. But, there's one thing about it...dime stores didn't have to bother with layaway plans.—James C. Patton, Gowrie (Iowa) News.

BV School Head Announces Program

The Buena Vista School District is continuing the 1970-71 E.S.E.A Title I Federal program during the regular school year, at the Highland Park Elementary School. Directing the program is John A. Moton, Assistant Administrator to the Buena Vista Public Schools. Supervisor is Mrs Mildred Parham, 5th grade teacher at the Highland Park School. She has also worked on the Summer Title I Program with several different grades.

The secretary-clerk for the program is Willie Mae Landrum, who aides the teachers from her headquarters at the A. A. Claytor School with whatever materials are needed.

The teachers participating in this program are from the following schools: Buean Vista, Brunkow, Claytor, Henry Doerr, Highland Park and Ricker Jr. High.

In this special Saturday program we maintain a low pupil-teacher ratio of between ten and fifteen to one, with a teacher-aide team plan.

The purpose of this program is to get the student to:

1. Communicate well.
2. Participate freely and independently with their peers.
3. Take care of personal needs.
4. Manipulate school equipment, and materials commonly used in learning experiences.
5. Develop adequate self expression.
6. Understand and follow directions.
7. Develop proper listening habits.

Classes are in attendance two hours and forty-five minutes for twenty-five Saturdays. The program involves pre-schoolers

through third graders. Emphasis is placed on language arts, communication skills, music and creative arts.

We have had two in-service training sessions for aides, teachers and elementary principals. Parent involvement has been tremendous, all parents of students in the program are asked to participate in a work-discussion session every fourth Saturday.

On Saturday January 9, 1971, there was a workshop, with guest speaker, Mrs James Smith, who has a Ph.D. in language arts and communication. She is employed by Mich. State University as consultant to the elementary teacher interns in the Saginaw School system.

Welfare Rolls Up!

The nation's welfare rolls increased 20 per cent in the past year to a record 12.2 million persons, according to government statistics.

The bulk of the increase is attributed to aiding families with dependent children. About 80 per cent of the recipients are abandoned children or those whose mothers are unmarried. The relaxation of eligibility requirements may require the federal welfare budget to be boosted as much as \$1 billion to cover the unexpected new costs over the present Administration's budget, officials say.

Robot Nears 25,000 Hours

An industrial robot has logged nearly 25,000 hours of work since 1964, or the equivalent of over 4 years of around-the-clock operation, at Ford Motor Company's frame plant in Dearborn, Mich.

During a typical, two-year period of operation the robot went through 1,500,000 cycles.



BV School Is An Active Place



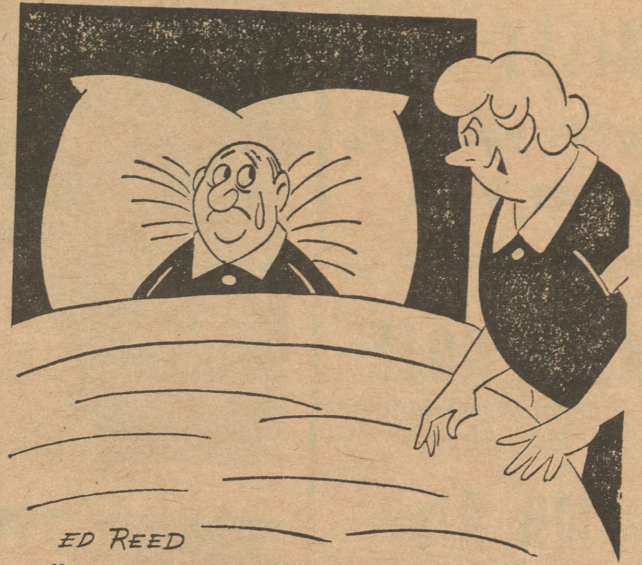
Teachers Meet at BV School



Teachers in meetings at BV School



Oliver Walcott, partner in the accounting firm of Lucas Tucker & Co., in Harlem. He believes that salvation of the black man does not lie in exclusive dependence on blacks.



"Try to hang on without a doctor two more months, dear — then you'll qualify for free Medicare."

Blacks Debate Black Capitalism

In economic terms, the cry of "Black Power" still rings hollow; the clenched fist of militancy has broken down few boardroom barriers.

A central dilemma for many blacks is the question of how they should seek to increase the black community's share of economic power: Should they try to move into the economic mainstream, or should they work for separate self-sufficiency through the development of what the Nixon Administration used to call "black capitalism?"

In both areas, progress has been slow. Blacks, who constitute 11 percent of the country's population, account for only 6.5 percent of its personal income. Blacks own 45,000 — less than one percent — of the nation's five million businesses and these are mainly restaurants, barber-shops, funeral homes and similar family-owned and family-run establishments.

The 46 black-owned insurance companies, often cited as examples of black capitalism success stories, altogether control only two-tenths of 1 percent of the insurance industry's assets, and all together are still smaller than the 60th largest white-controlled insurance concern. Freedom National Bank of Harlem, the country's largest black-owned bank, has deposits totaling \$36.7 million but is still not among the nation's 1,000 largest banks.

These are the statistical bases for the belief of some blacks that the concept of developing a separate, viable black economy is unrealistic; other factors are the low-income, high-debt levels and high unemployment rates found in black communities.

"Salvation of the black man, unfortunately, does not lie in exclusive dependence on blacks," said Oli-

ver Walcott, a partner in the accounting firm of Lucas Tucker & Co.

And Andrew F. Brimmer of the Federal Reserve Board, wrote in *Ebony* recently that "economic advancement within the Negro community may not improve the profit outlook of black businesses." On the contrary, it may induce more intensive competition on the part of large national companies seeking to serve the expanding Negro market.

Dr Brimmer concluded by urging: "Black people must get inside the corporate structure to learn how basic decisions are made and how genuine economic power is exercised. Only then can they be in a position to share this power and to assure that it is used for them — and not against them."

Here, too, optimism is guarded. "The future for the black man in regard to entry-level jobs and maybe one or two levels up may be greater than it has been," said George Ralph Lewis, a black who is manager of financial relations at Philip Morris. But he added that blacks "still haven't broken into top management to any significant degree."

The difficulty in this area, many believe, is more subtle and perhaps harder to overcome than economic handicaps: "There are still a lot of myths about blacks and claims that they are unable to cope with certain job demands. There is a wide gap to be closed and it's not being closed very fast," said John Copeland, a director of the Conference on Human Relations and Industry of the Detroit branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The combination of prejudice and economic deprivations proves a handicap to blacks who, discouraged with trying to break into

the white-dominated business world, want to start on their own. A black applying for a bank loan, according to Squire Lance, head of a consulting firm, must provide credentials beyond those that would be asked of a white man.

Often, the black will turn to franchising to get a start but often, also, he finds that it is easy to get into, but difficult to become successful enough to expand. Still, according to Thomas B. Jones, a black business consultant, "Franchises under black ownership are operating successfully and thousands of people are making good incomes. . ."

Here again, the black is faced with the choice between staying in a black neighborhood and moving into the white or integrated

area where undoubtedly customers or clients have more money to spend, but there is also more competition from other businesses.

Increasingly, however, blacks who have achieved some measure of economic success are trying to help other blacks benefit by their experience and special knowledge.

"There is definitely an increasing unity in the ranks of blacks," said Mr. Lance. "In fact, we have lent money to black companies who eventually would be competing with us."

This comparatively new ability to be of real help to one another is an encouraging sign. And so are the growing — too slowly but still growing — numbers of blacks holding positions

of importance and influence in large corporations.

One such man is Aubrey Lewis, assistant vice president of career development of F. W. Woolworth Company. "From this point on," said Mr. Lewis, "the placing of a black for show should be a thing of the past."

Water Tester

A new measuring device to tell companies the condition of discharged water from plants has been announced.

The instrument monitors water characteristics like Ph factor and temperature rather than specific pollutants. It was developed by Enviro Corporation of Washington, D.C. The device can be tailor-made to measure specific areas.



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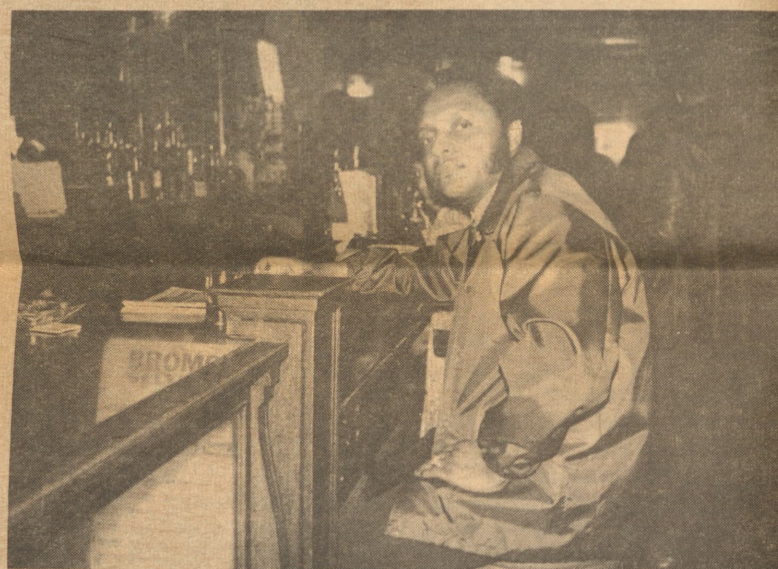
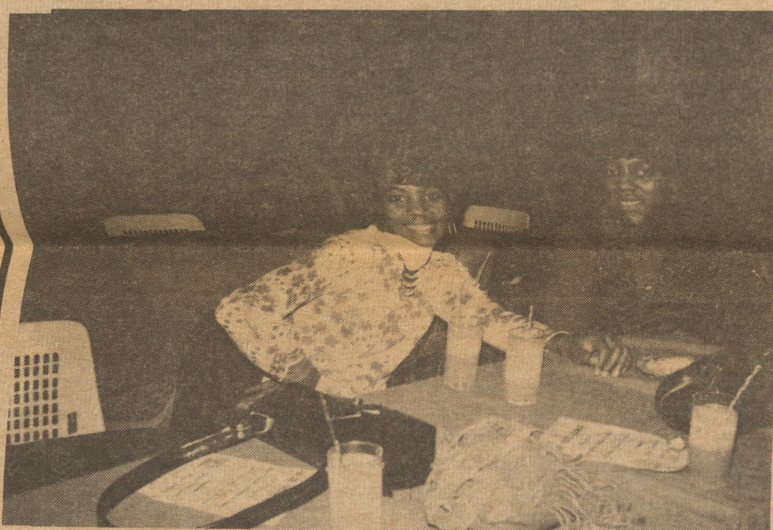
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First Black GM Director's Goal: Aid For Minorities

WASHINGTON — General Motors' first black director said here Monday that he intends to use the company to help minorities because "GM will use me as a symbol."

Dr. Leon Sullivan, a Philadelphia minister who was elected to the GM board a week ago, made the remark while attending an advisory council meeting of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (OIC), a manpower-training organization he founded.

Borrowing from a controversial statement once made by former GM executive Charles Wilson, Sullivan said: "As GM goes, so goes the country."

He said he meant that the nation would suffer if GM and other companies did not become more responsive to minorities and human needs.

"Either use a company to help people or lose it to the actions of people," Sullivan said.

Sullivan, 47, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia's largest Protestant congregation, has a reputation as a vigorous black militant.

"I only hope GM realizes what it was doing," laughed Sullivan, a big 6-foot 5 man with a boom-

ing voice. He added: "Of course, it did. But I'm not going to change where I've been, in the struggle for human rights, with where I am."

He said he agreed to serve on the GM board and will continue to do so, as long as he can help improve the company's record in hiring blacks, promoting them, creating dozens more black dealerships and giving more work to black contractors.

These goals, he said, include all minority groups. And he said he would become interested also in GM's record toward safety, anti-pollution efforts and consumers.

Sullivan said he realized he had only one of 23 votes on the board and that his influence was limited. Although there is criticism among blacks against GM for doing business in South Africa, Sullivan said, "I shall see how we can deal with the situation. I'll be only one voice."

Sullivan said: "I was elected (to the GM board) because I was black, because I have good credentials and GM will use me as a symbol of how liberal it is getting to be."

"But as GM uses me, I am going to use it and do all I can to see that GM



Leon Sullivan

becomes far more responsive to humanitarian profits than capital profits."

Sullivan was elected partly because he already has been deeply involved in the corporate world and its growing commitment toward the disadvantaged.

His partner in the leadership of OIC is George Champion, retired chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The organization's advisory council met Monday to begin a campaign for \$10 million in funds during the next two years.

The OIC, which began in Philadelphia and now has 90 branches, has trained 65,000 people for jobs. More than 40,000 have found work. Sullivan said the 10-year OIC goal was to

put a million people to work.

The organization is supported primarily by business. The advisory council includes representatives of the largest supporters, such as Campbell Soup; Brown & Root; General Electric; Sun Oil; Hanna Mining; Johnson Publications; Kaiser Industries; American Telephone & Telegraph; Scott Paper; the Philadelphia

National Bank; Metropolitan Life; Standard Oil of Indiana and B. F. Goodrich.

Many of the companies have come under criticism from consumer groups, as has GM. Few of them include blacks on their boards.

Sullivan said he hoped to use his new position on GM's board to initiate reforms in the companies who help OIC.

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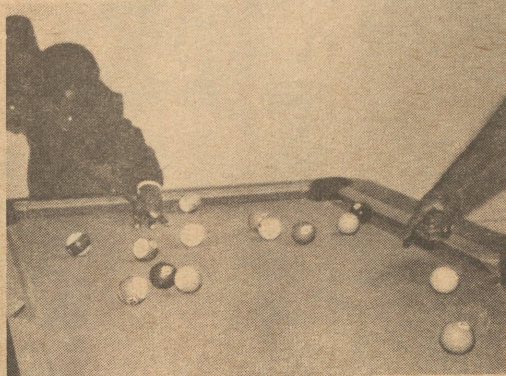
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Love Is Least Understood Emotion

by DeMerris Biggins

Love is one of our most talked about, but least understood emotions. Yes, it's true, love can be beautiful, but that's not the whole story. Misused or misunderstood, love can be crippling, life defeating. To use love's power wisely and well, it's important to understand sides of its nature.

Love influences human development more than most people imagine. The way your parents loved you, influences the way you love others. Your personality takes shape after the image of those who care for you. A child who has been raised with a mother's great love of affection, unselfishness, sharing and just the sweetness in the air, returns these feelings later in his years of maturity. He knows how to hold a friendship with affection. When a child raised around evil attitudes, selfishness and

Education Gifts Made

The Eastman Kodak Company contributed \$3.3 million to institutions of higher learning during 1970.



by DEMERIS BIGGINS

a get out of my way concern, finds it quite hard to love, because he doesn't know how to. Loving makes you lovable. It almost seems a sin to criticize the quality called mother's love. Yet the love of many mothers have a harmful amount of control. The woman who "needs to be needed" (not knowing) turns her children into lifetime dependants. If her desire to control is outweighed, she'll use the name of love to keep a tight hold on her family, retarding her children's development and pounding into them guilt feeling for wanting to break loose. Then you'll see

young girls and boys using any excuse of life to get away; from marriage to running away from to dope.

The child that keeps sacrificing her emotions, for the sake of her parents or boyfriend, is doing them out of guilt or fear, than from simple sweetness.

Young women even use the term love to control their boyfriends. But it's not unusual. When a young man wants to go to a superior college far away, his girlfriend wants him to choose one closer to home. Do you consider it love for the young man or security for the young girl? When a young girl keeps calling her boyfriend, interrupting his homework to come see her, what is her real concern? When love has to be proved over and over by the state of one partner, there is just an unlovely flavor of domination in the blend.

A true love affair between a man and a woman, the only thing that matters is the two people involved. Love is more than a physical attraction, or just the desire to be close to another. Love brings serenity, happiness, respect, understanding, the fact to accept any thing that comes along. Love is like a bridge over troubled water when times are bad. But, love has a foundation, too. It's like a seed you have to plant and let grow. It's partnership. The man and woman have to know their part. With each one knowing his part, the other can accept, and not take to much emotion. The partners have to respect each other's rights. The man and woman are suppose to compliment each other, the weak to rest upon the strong, the timid to be inspired by the courageous, the reckless to be checked by the prudent and on and on through human emotion.

Love is the partnership of sex. The mind and soul has to be in harmony. Sex is inspiring and uplifting to the soul. Sex can make a love affair as two snowflakes meet and float through the air, "if" it is used correctly. But beware of over indulgence. Love is trust and a linger-

ing, pride man and woman have to share believing in one another. Love is a program you design to get the desired results.

Many of our young people don't realize the qualifications of a love affair. They want a romance or courtship to be a true love affair. They do last things first and first things last? Nine out of ten times the relationship comes out fatal.

Unseeing, immature love causes deep wounds when it digs in the wrong direction. Don't let a physical emotion fool you.

Hey, my young sisters and brothers, are you ready to hold the charm? If you want to give and receive love, it is important to understand the basis you set. There's so many things in life to do, you should try to encounter as much as you can, the best.

So um - don't let the domination of a parent's rap or a courtship get over on you. Ask yourself this question - "The love I understand, is it bringing out the best in me?"

HINT: Let love be a catalyst for activating the best in you.

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Little Tinene Colvin, daughter of Judy Colvin 235 S. 9th, sends out a call to all little girls and boys to join her in the BABY OF THE YEAR CONTEST. Aging from 1 - 5 years.

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Opportunities Open For Black Women

Despite the history-making civil rights struggle of the 1960's and the new movement for women's rights, the economic role of the black woman in America remains more severely limited by discrimination — racial and sexual — than that of any other major group.

In the coming decade, however, fortified by her uncommon experience as co-bread-winner in the family, the black woman can be expected to move with the tide of social change into far wider participation in business and in all higher-paying occupations — quite possibly in advance of white women.

Such optimism should not obscure certain gray realities about the present, however. Today, just as 10 or 50 years ago, the "typical black" woman worker is still to be found among the thousands who line up at ghetto bus stops starting at dawn each morning to get to their jobs as maids, laundresses and baby nurses in whites' homes.

The nearly four million non-white working women (90 percent black) earn much less than any group of workers because of their concentration in low-paid occupations. Their median income in 1968 was \$2,949 compared with \$4,152 for white women, \$4,528 for nonwhite men, according to the Department of Labor.

Among black women across the nation, even the well-paid skilled stenographer is still a rarity and if the high-ranking black female business executive exists, I have yet to hear of her.

Even so, black women have the advantage of — in

the masterful understatement of one government report — "a strong attachment to the labor force." Even among mothers of children aged 6 to 17, 62 percent of black women work, the Labor Department reports. (An equally revealing figure is that for women in the child-rearing ages of 25 to 34, 57 percent of black women in this group work, compared with 41 percent of white women.)

The reason for this unusually heavy participation in the labor market is clear. Throughout the history of black people in the Western Hemisphere, nearly all black women have been obliged to play an economic role central to the survival of their families, alongside their husbands or in their stead.

As a result, black women unwittingly are the co-makers and beneficiaries of a form of sexual egalitarianism brought about by oppressive conditions and economic necessity and not shared by most white women.

Within the black community, there is already the groundwork for equality between the sexes born of interdependence in a constant fight against deprivation. This has contributed to a strength of purpose and responsibility among black women that makes them disproportionately success-oriented. Black women are doers.

The indicators of the black woman's movement upward in the labor market are strong. The number of non-white women in professional and technical occupations about doubled in the 1960's. Average educational attainment of nonwhite women rose spec-

tacularly during the last two decades and is now very close to the white male or female average.

Perhaps the most interesting finding of this study was that black coeds were far more likely than whites to choose job-oriented college courses (steering away from humanities) and twice as likely to major in business fields.

Drawing upon the talents of black women such as these who are trained to be executives, should be fairly easy for a business world that is going to find itself pressed hard by government to do just that. A more demanding task will be to find ways to develop the resources represented by the hundreds of thousands of black women who have recently entered American corporations in lower-level positions.

If business treats these women on the same kind of timetable as white women, it will be decades before even a modest movement up the promotional ladder can be achieved.

Black women will be available in large numbers to figure prominently in the advances made toward both racial and sexual integration of American business.



"The way you should fold a road map is usually again."



ROSALINDA WITH THE WORLD'S SMALLEST BOW IN HER NATURAL HAIRDO

There's A Junkie In The House

And one day you find out:

"We came home late and all the lights were on, and my daughter ran out and said the police were taking David in an ambulance.

Or you put it together: "There were some things missing from around the house. She stole money from me. She sold my husband's camera. A watch, she sold. Little by little, things were missing."

You don't want to believe it:

"We all lied to ourselves. And he got busted on several occasions, but because dear old dad was a police officer, I could always go down and bring him home."

Even when your nose gets rubbed in it:

"This lady who lives around the corner told my wife's brother that if somebody didn't tell us Danny was using drugs, she would. Danny was then employed in the post office. He wasn't going to work and this guy named Joe was calling up every day. Finally, Danny told us he owed this Joe, who is a loan shark, \$154."

Even then:

"Even when Bobby got hepatitis, and even when the doctor and my wife told me he had needle marks on his arm, that he was a heroin addict, I still would not accept it."

Bobby remembers how, before he left for the hospital, he confessed to his father: "I told him. And he said, 'Why didn't you tell me before?' I would have given you money for clean spikes, so you would not have to stick a dirty one in your arm." And... he didn't understand."

Bobby's father, Bob Carnival, understands now. But it's not easy for Bob or any parents in his encounter group to own up, to face

what they did and didn't do. Getting straight with themselves so they can be straight with their kids is part of the program they bought when their children ended up at Phoenix House, New York City's residence program for drug-troubled young people.

Phoenix is no quick cure. It takes 30 months in one of the 15 houses run by former addicts and heavy on encounter therapy, rough discipline and work. "We're not just drying out dope fiends," says Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal, who directs Phoenix. "We're giving these kids a second crack at growing up," because somebody blew it the first time around.

That doesn't mean every youngster who goes to drugs is parented by orges. The ten members of Bob's group may not have picked up fast on what was eating at their young, but they are all solid types who care about their kids. Their marriages seem rockier than most, but plenty are worse and these have stuck together. What happened to their children could happen to almost anybody's. Acre zoning and a two-car garage are no insurance against it.

If you've got kids, you've got drugs.

Maybe your youngsters haven't smoked, sniffed, snorted or shot anything yet (and you can't know for sure.) Maybe they never will, but they'll have every chance because the drugs are there and very big on the adolescent horizon. Most young people, the lucky majority, will be in and out of pot or pills before their parents ever catch on. A good many others hang in longer and some of them can't get out, can't get off whatever drug they've picked as their par-

ticular yellow-brick road, their way out of the real world. What it's all about, what should scare us, is not the kids who go out behind the gym once or twice to puff some pot. It's all those young people who are using drugs regularly to cop out

on reality. They can use grass or hash or hallucinogens, and they can take the heroin route too, for heroin busted out of the ghetto sometime back. Now, anybody's child can get hooked. Not that it's

a better deal to get heavily into amphetamines or LSD. Speed freaks and acid heads aren't "addicts," but their habits can be just as hard to shake and they've chosen more efficient ways to mess up their heads.

Beamon Jumping For Rebounds Now

Bob Beamon, who set a world record in the long jump at Mexico City in 1968, is jumping again. This time it's on the basketball court for Adelphi University.

"I found it much easier than I thought it would be," Beamon said about his return to basketball, in a recent telephone interview.

Beamon was a star basketball player for Jamaica (Queens) High School in 1964 and 1965. He also was a high school all-American in track. But he has concentrated on track and field and only this year returned to basketball.

His track career reached a peak when he won a gold medal with his record jump of 29 feet 2 1/2 inches.

After high school, Beamon attended North Carolina A. and T., then transferred to the University of Texas, El Paso, and now is finishing his college career at Adelphi.

Home Sweet Home

"I just left (University of Texas, El Paso) because it is better going to school in New York," Beamon said. "Adelphi is closer to my home and it has a good academic program."

"I'm concentrating on basketball right now," Beamon said. After three games, he had scored 44 points and snared 30 rebounds. Against St. Francis, Beamon scored 14 points and had a game high of 12 rebounds as the Panthers won their fifth contest in the 25-game series that began in the 1946-47 season.

Beamon, at 6-foot 2 1/2 inches, leaps with the best of the forwards, jumps with authority and searches for rebounds in the upper area of the backboard. The crowds respond when he crashes the boards.

Faces Up and Downs

"Beamon has a lot to do to make up for the lost time," said Mike Gordon, the Adelphi coach. "He worked out last year, but his hands were completely wild. He can run and jump, which you can't teach. And he is a very coachable person who is never uptight."

"He is a true man and not a boy," Gordon continued. "He knows what it's like to be on top with people cheering him and tearing at his coattail. Beamon is starting from the bottom again and is ready to go up."

"Beamon is like any other guy on the team. He is a team player. He could score 25-30 points a game, but the team comes first."

Not Much Time

Beamon might have only a short period to improve his skills and flash his talent. He can play only until Jan. 30, because on that date his eligibility will expire.

Although Beamon transferred colleges twice, he competed in only three semesters of intercollegiate sports. Adelphi is appealing to extend his eligibility.

Beamon, who is modest and quiet, said, "The National Collegiate Athletic Association will discuss it this month to see if I can play after January."

Beamon hopes to play professional basketball. "If I had had a chance and I couldn't go into the NBA, I would like to play for the Harlem Globetrotters," he said.



"SHERIFF" DROPS IN — Johnnes Spreen's police administration class at Mercy College of Detroit had a surprise guest this week. Joe Higgins, the Dodge safety "sheriff," spoke to the class on police-community relations. Higgins told the class he is attempting to use instant credibility which TV seems to bestow on personalities to communicate with the public through humor and, in his speaking engagements around the country which his role has made possible, to do his part to restore respect for "the good guys on the beat".

The Concerned Consumer

By MARGARET SPADER
Director of Consumer Affairs
National Association of Manufacturers

Why aren't all floor waxes labeled "flammable"?

There are two distinctly different types of floor waxes. One contains a petroleum solvent, the other is water-based. If the wax has a naphtha odor, it must be labeled "flammable" or "combustible."

What is the National Electrical Code? Does it provide adequate protection for homes?

This code prescribes minimum requirements to be met in providing safety to persons and property in the use of electricity. It is adopted by local political subdivisions throughout the United States, and forms the backbone for all other forms of electrical safety codes and standards. It does not contain detailed safety requirements for all the electrical appliances which we use today. Rather, it prescribes the types of circuits and installation conditions to be met in their use.

Why don't today's appliances last as long as their predecessors?

Many consumers trade in their automobiles every three to four years but expect household appliances to operate indefinitely. Some appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, air conditioners run continuously, hour after hour, year after year, piling up considerable more running time than automobiles.

Today many housewives wash clothes three to five times a week, when years ago once a week was customary for doing the family laundry. This increases wear and tear on laundry appliances.

The appliance industry advises that consumers can save considerable money on service calls, as well as inconvenience, by reading the use and care books that come with household appliances.